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6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
7	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE	
8	VICTOR WASHINGTON,	CASE NO. C21-1195-BAT
9	Plaintiff,	ORDER DENYING MOTION RE:
10	v.	JURISDICTION
11	COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,	
12	Defendant.	
13	This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Amended Objection to Jurisdiction.	
14 15	interpreted as a Motion by the Court Dkts #26 and #28. At the request of the presiding	
16	magistrate judge in this matter the Honorable Brian A. Tsuchida, this Motion has been referred	
17	to the undersigned for review	
18	This is a social security case. Plaintiff appealed the ALJ's decision finding him not	
19	disabled. On September 10, 2021, notice was given to the parties of assignment to a magistrate	
20	judge. Dkt. #7. That notice clearly explained that "[e]ach party will be deemed to have	
21	knowingly and voluntarily consented to proceed before Magistrate Judge Tsuchida if this form	
22	is not returned by October 1, 2021." <i>Id.</i> Plaintiff received this form, read it multiple times,	
23	and did not return the form because "he did not remotely think he was waiving a layer of	
24	appeal." Dkt. #25 at 2. Notice of consent was a	dded to the docket. Dkt. #12. A scheduling

order was issued by Judge Tsuchida. Dkt. #14. On February 22, 2022, Judge Tsuchida found that "the Commissioner concedes the ALJ failed to provide legally sufficient reasons for rejecting evidence," that "the evidence in this case does not conclusively establish Plaintiff is disabled under the Social Security disability regulations," and that "the evidence must still be weighed and evaluated properly by the ALJ." Dkt. #23. Accordingly, as in countless prior cases, the Commissioner's decision was reversed and this case remanded for further administrative proceedings. *Id*.

After receiving this remand Order, and for the first time, Plaintiff informed the Court that he did not consent to a magistrate judge. Dkt. #25. The instant Motion was later filed, purporting to attack the legal basis for a magistrate judge to have jurisdiction over this case. Plaintiff cites to this Court's General Orders 01-15 and 02-19. Dkt. #28 at 2. Plaintiff cites to Ashker v. Newsom, 968 F.3d 975 (9th Cir. 2020). *Id.* at 8.

The undersigned has reviewed the procedural history of this case and Plaintiff's Motion and finds no irregularities or violations of law. The procedures in this case are identical to all other social security cases and do not violate General Orders 01-15 and 02-19. Plaintiff consented to a magistrate judge according to those procedures and certainly did not decline to consent in a timely fashion. The holding in *Ashker* does not apply to this case, as the Court has intentionally designated a procedure for magistrate judges to be directly appointed in social security cases under General Order 02-19 and there is no evidence here that a district judge, or the Court generally, failed to unambiguously assign this case to a magistrate judge with the power to enter a final order.

The Court finds that Plaintiff knew he consented, and only took issue with this consent after the presiding judge issued what he has determined to be an unfavorable ruling. The report and recommendation requirement is not "a layer of appeal," it is a procedural requirement for

cases where parties have not consented to a magistrate judge. In an abundance of caution, the Court has reviewed the analysis and conclusions of Judge Tsuchida's remand order and agrees with the decision to remand. Plaintiff has received a fair review of his case. Having reviewed the Motion and the remainder of the record, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS that Plaintiff's Amended Objection to Jurisdiction, Dkts. #26 and #28, is DENIED. DATED this 1st day of March, 2022. CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE